

the San Fernando Valley. Since 1978, the year the Jasons joined the congregation at Shaarey Zedek, they have been committed to the growth of the synagogue and the cause of Jewish education. It is the efforts of people such as the Jasons that has guided the Orthodox Jewish community of North Hollywood to such remarkable growth in recent years.

For example, the Jasons have been closely involved with the development of Jewish day schools in their neighborhood. They have done so both as devoted Jews and parents who enrolled their three children in Emek Hebrew Academy. In addition, the Jasons' two sons, Howard and Mark, attended Valley Torah High School. Today the Jason children—who are in their mid and late 20s—remain passionately involved with Judaism and the Jewish community. Their parents taught them well.

There is another side to the Jasons, one that further illustrates their zest for life. Since 1984, when he sold his business, Mario has become a noted sculptor whose work has been exhibited in 14 galleries across the United States. Madeline, who has a degree in education from Cal State Northridge, today works at her alma mater as administrative assistant for the summer academic program for elementary school students. She also volunteers as a docent at the Simon Wiesenthal Museum of Tolerance.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mario and Madeline Jason, who have worked tirelessly on behalf of Shaarey Zedek Congregation and the Jewish community. They are a shining example to us all.

TRIBUTE TO GWENDOLYN A.  
BROWN

**HON. JULIAN C. DIXON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday February 23, 1995*

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, on March 1, 1995, Ms. Gwendolyn A. Brown will be sworn in as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health, Budgets, and Programs at the Pentagon. Although her departure from my office creates a void that will be difficult to fill, I am delighted to have this opportunity to announce her well-deserved selection to this exciting and challenging new position.

Gwen arrived on Capitol Hill in August 1984 as a LEGIS fellow from the International Trade Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce. At Commerce, she served as a country specialist for North Africa, and was responsible for the promotion of United States commercial interests in that region of the world. Her considerable expertise in international trade affairs proved of invaluable service to me in my work as a then-member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. I was so impressed with her knowledge and performance that I offered her the senior legislative position in my office upon completion of her fellowship.

Thus it was that on April 22, 1985, Gwen officially became my legislative director. Over the course of the next several years, Gwen provided exceptional service as the principal member of my staff responsible for appropriations issues and the direction of my legislative program. She did an outstanding job and proved an invaluable asset to my office.

For her last 4 years on the Hill, Gwen handled all of my defense appropriations work. She immersed herself in the arcane and intricate details on a panoply of military matters. In time, she developed considerable proficiency in defense material, working tirelessly and gaining support for programs important to the California economy, including preservation of the Los Angeles Air Force Base and the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. Her keen intellect, knowledge about the appropriations process, and her rapid ability to grasp complex issues, were of immeasurable benefit as we sought to preserve programs important to the southern California area.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure to have this opportunity to salute the exemplary work of Ms. Gwendolyn A. Brown. Employees of her caliber do not come along often, and I am especially grateful to her for her years of selfless dedication and commitment to me and the citizens of Los Angeles. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her as she embarks on a new chapter in a distinguished career of public service. Please join me in wishing her and her husband, the Reverend Dr. Cameron Byrd, best wishes for continued success and happiness in the future.

NATIONAL SECURITY  
REVITALIZATION ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. MELVIN L. WATT**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 17, 1995*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7) to revitalize the national security of the United States.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 7 didn't come out of a committee on which I sit. So I'm sure my colleagues are happy that I have not been especially active in debating or trying to amend this bill. Before I exit stage right following my high level of involvement on the series of crime bills, however, I want to talk about this bill and about the outrageous inconsistency of my Republican colleagues.

First, last week my Republican colleagues told the Congress and the courts to get out of the way of police and let the police kick in the doors of American citizens, search and seize their homes and papers whenever police officers thought that reasonable. They said the 4th amendment and the rules the Supreme Court took years to spell out micromanaged the police. Today, under H.R. 7, my Republican colleagues want us to micromanage the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and even the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States.

Second, for weeks my Republican colleagues have told us here on this House floor and have told the American people that the top national priority we have is getting rid of the national deficit. Yet this bill (H.R. 7) sets the stage for revitalization of the outdated cold war, star wars program at a cost of \$40 billion or more.

Well, I've concluded that there are two things my Republican colleagues are consistent about:

First, they don't believe in the principle that debate and deliberation are important parts of democracy. That's evident from the rule under which H.R. 7 is being considered which deprives the Members, and more importantly the American people, of the kind of debate and deliberation such important matters as the safety and security of our Nation deserve.

Second, they'll do anything to undermine, not uphold, the Constitution of the United States. Last week it was the 4th amendment and habeas corpus. Today, it's an attack on the principle that the President is the Commander in Chief of our military forces. I thought it was the Soviet Union which had a central committee. This is the United States of America. My Constitution doesn't provide for a central committee or for any kind of commission to govern our military. Mine says in article II, section 2 that "The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States \* \* \*".

I can't help but believe that we're doing our Nation and our Constitution a major disservice today by the passage of this bill. I can't help but believe that this is a political decision, that there is no way this bill would be passed if we had a Republican President today. But, again, my Republican colleagues don't worry about consistency. For them, politics is far more important than public policy and politics is far more important than consistency.

National defense should never be a partisan issue. This is a truly sad day for America.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL AP-  
PROPRIATIONS AND RESCIS-  
SIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT  
OF DEFENSE FOR FISCAL YEAR  
1995

SPEECH OF

**HON. VIC FAZIO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 22, 1995*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 889) making emergency supplemental appropriations and rescissions to preserve and enhance the military readiness of the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I was disappointed that I could not support final passage of defense supplemental appropriations which I strongly believe is vital to our combat readiness. However, as presented to me yesterday, I was forced to choose between programs which I consider critical to long-term defense security as well as my district versus providing needed funding to pay for our foreign operations.

I support replenishing the defense funds used in various peacekeeping and humanitarian operations so our force structure remains strong. That is not the problem with this bill. The problem is the way in which this legislation seeks to pay for this replenishment—by hamstringing efforts to ensure military security through promotion of a strong economic and industrial base.

There are two ways in which our industrial base is jeopardized. The first is the attempt to gut a program designed to allow the private industry and the defense industry to work together on high-technology projects. Certain defense requirements in the future will depend on innovative approaches, and by allowing the commercial sector to create dual use technologies that serve both defense and private industry needs we create a stronger defense.

The value of the Technology Reinvestment Program can be demonstrated by the joint venture ongoing at McClellan Air Force Base in my district with the U.S. auto industry to develop metal casting processes that will meet the Clean Air Act standards. Locally, the joint venture has the potential to create as many as 180 jobs over 5 years, most of which will be high-paying jobs for metallurgists, chemical engineers, industrial engineers, chemists, and foundry workers.

Add to this the proposal in the bill to take away money needed for environmental clean-up activities at military installations. The cost to clean up McClellan Air Force Base, for example, could be as high as \$10 billion. The long-term military value of bases like McClellan is diminished if cleanup is not addressed. Even worse these costs could be passed along to local communities through the base closure process to avoid the liability. The lack of cleanup would prevent any reuse of the facility, and the combined economic impact of job loss and no defense conversion would devastate the local economy.

These spending cuts are shortsighted. If we care about long-term defense readiness this is not the way to go. I consider both technology development and defense cleanup to be high priorities which we can not afford to sacrifice when other options exist.

TRIBUTE TO MCCARTER &  
ENGLISH

**HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 23, 1995*

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I have the honor of acknowledging the law firm of McCarter & English during its sesquicentennial celebration. Originally founded in 1845, and headquartered in my congressional district in the city of Newark since 1865, McCarter & English has the unique distinction as the State of New Jersey's oldest and largest law firm. McCarter & English has a distinguished past that is synonymous with the legal and business activities of the State. A majority of the attorneys with the firm have played a role in the civic life of the State or have been appointed to State and Federal benches.

McCarter & English has had several famous clients including Annie Oakley and the great inventor, Thomas A. Edison. I am pleased that I was able, with the help of my colleagues, to secure an appropriation from Congress to preserve the endangered Thomas Edison Historic Site in West Orange, NJ, which houses important papers and artifacts.

McCarter & English has always supported charitable, educational, cultural, and civic organizations including area hospitals, universities, and theaters. Many of the firm's partners have taught at area law schools and pro-

vided pro-bono services for many of my constituents.

In closing, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating McCarter & English on its 150th anniversary. The firm has never wavered in its commitment to the city of Newark, despite the difficult challenges the city has experienced in the last 25 years. McCarter & English has played an important role in the revitalization of downtown Newark. The firm has made donations to the new arts center in Newark as well as several other projects. I wish McCarter & English continued success and prosperity for another 150 years to come.

IN HONOR OF THE DOMINICAN  
RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL  
SOCIETY OF ELIZABETH, NJ,  
AND THE DOMINICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 23, 1995*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the participants of the Third Annual Flag Raising Event being held on February 25, 1995, by the Dominican Recreational and Cultural Society. I would also like to recognize all my Dominican-American constituents who celebrate the independence of their homeland on February 27, 1995.

The Dominican Recreational and Cultural Society has dedicated itself to helping the Hispanic community. This organization serves its community well by organizing events throughout the year that emphasize the contributions of Dominican-Americans to this great Nation. It strives to bring a little of the Dominican Republic into the lives of area Hispanics.

The flag raising will not only be an opportunity to honor the Dominican Republic, but also to celebrate the life of Juan Pablo Duarte. Duarte is not only the father of this great Nation but is considered a hero throughout Latin America. A young idealist and nationalist, he provided the inspiration and courage for the Dominican independence movement. He began a resistance movement called La Trinitaria, or The Trinity, that would eventually help topple Haitian rule in the Dominican Republic.

Duarte left his beloved home in search of support from other Latin American nations. Unfortunately, Duarte fell ill while in the island of Curacao and was not able to see his homeland gain independence. However, under the leadership of Francisco del Rosario and Ramon Mella, a group of rebels launched their own uprising which succeeded on February 27, 1844.

Today, the Dominican Republic is a beautiful nation and a good neighbor to the United States. Its cultural vitality and rich heritage has contributed to the mosaic painting that is the Hispanic community. It is my honor to salute such a great nation on its Independence Day and a great organization, the Dominican Recreational and Cultural Society on this most joyous event.

ON THE REINVENTION OF  
GOVERNMENT

**HON. CARDISS COLLINS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 23, 1995*

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, during the past year, the American public has seen some remarkable changes in the Federal Government: It works better and costs less. Those two achievements are directly attributable to an initiative undertaken by the Clinton administration, which has been spearheaded by Vice President AL GORE. Its called the National Performance Review [NPR].

At the heart of this initiative has been the Federal employee. These employees brought their intellect, industry, and initiative to the task of reinventing Government. The result has been a smaller but more service-oriented workforce, the consolidation of programs to eliminate redundancy, cut costs, and increase efficiency. People are talking about what the Government did for them rather than what the Government did to them.

The NPR capitalized on the desire and ability of workers to eliminate waste, cut red tape, and produce a higher quality product. Teams of workers at agencies throughout the Government formed reinvention labs and began generating ideas for how to improve customer service. The labs' successes have been recognized in countless ceremonies across the Nation honoring the heroes of reinvention. Let me share a couple of examples of what they have accomplished:

First, in my own city of Chicago, the Chicago District of the U.S. Customs Service found a way to put their customers in inspection lines by airline passengers entering the United States at O'Hare International Airport. They put new informed compliance procedures in place which decreased the intrusion into the lives of the law-abiding travelers, while at the same time increasing the effectiveness of their law enforcement operation. The time spent waiting in line is down, the district now collects over \$4 million a day in duties, and the number of wanted felons apprehended has dramatically increased.

Another example from the Chicago area can be found at the North Central VA Medical Center. Last fall, the center's managed care system development group won one of the Vice President's Hammer Awards. They got it for implementing a new method of patient care which made customer satisfaction the No. 1 priority. They adopted a managed care approach based on the primary care team concept, monitored through an integrated information and accounting system. Essential support services were incorporated and those not initially available, such as surgery, were created through innovative collaborations and partnerships with external providers.

Since 1993, the number of enrollees in the Center's managed health care plan has increased fivefold and the number of acute days of hospital care per 1,000 enrollees fell 85 percent. The annual potential savings associated with these changes are estimated to exceed \$15 million.

Its clear from these examples and the others you will hear that Federal workers know how to change the Government so that it works much better. They just needed to be